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PATENT APPLICATION

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 200310650-1

IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor(s): David Pettigrew

Confirmation No.: 7436

Application No.: 10/628,902

Examiner: DAYE, Chelcie L.

Filing Date: July 28, 2003

Group Art Unit: 2161

Title: A System and a Method for Distinguishing Between Data and Print Files in a Archived File

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner For Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Transmitted herewith is the Appeal Brief in this application with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on August 17, 2007.

☒ The fee for filing this Appeal Brief is \$510.00 (37 CFR 41.20).

☐ No Additional Fee Required.

(complete (a) or (b) as applicable)

The proceedings herein are for a patent application and the provisions of 37 CFR 1.138(a) apply.

☐ (a) Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136 (fees: 37 CFR 1.17(a)-(d)) for the total number of months checked below:

☐ 1st Month
\$120

☐ 2nd Month
\$460

☐ 3rd Month
\$1050

☐ 4th Month
\$1640

☐ The extension fee has already been filed in this application.

☒ (b) Applicant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.

Please charge to Deposit Account 08-2025 the sum of \$ 510. At any time during the pendency of this application, please charge any fees required or credit any over payment to Deposit Account 08-2025 pursuant to 37 CFR 1.25. Additionally please charge any fees to Deposit Account 08-2025 under 37 CFR 1.16 through 1.21 inclusive, and any other sections in Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations that may regulate fees.

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Rev 10/07 (Ap/Brief)

Respectfully submitted,

David Pettigrew

By 

Steven L. Nichols

Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)

Reg No.: 40,326

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1. Transmittal of Appeal Brief with Duplicate Copy (2 pages)
2. Certificate of Transmission (1 page)
3. Appeal Brief (32 pages)

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the Patent Application of

David Pettigrew

Application No. 10/628,902

Filed: July 28, 2003

For: A System and a Method for
Distinguishing Between Data and
Print Files in an Archived File

Group Art Unit: 2161

Examiner: DAYE, Chelcie L.

APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This is an Appeal Brief under Rule 41.37 appealing the decision of the Primary Examiner dated June 25, 2007 (the "final Office Action"). Each of the topics required by Rule 41.37 is presented herewith and is labeled appropriately.

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I. Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest is Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the State of Texas and having a principal place of business at 20555 S.H. 249 Houston, TX 77070, U.S.A. (hereinafter "HPDC"). HPDC is a Texas limited partnership and is a wholly-owned affiliate of Hewlett-Packard Company, a Delaware Corporation, headquartered in Palo Alto, CA. The general or managing partner of HPDC is HPQ Holdings, LLC.

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II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no appeals or interferences related to the present application of which the Appellant is aware.

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III. Status of Claims

Claims 37-60 and 67 were withdrawn under a previous Restriction Requirement and cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Thus, claims 1-36 and 61-66 are currently pending and stand finally rejected. Accordingly, Appellant appeals from the final rejection of claims 1-36 and 61-66, which claims are presented in the Appendix.

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IV. Status of Amendments

No amendments have been filed subsequent to the final Office Action of June 25, 2007, from which Appellant takes this appeal.

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V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Many consumers also desire to print labels, lyric sheets, user manuals, case inserts, case covers, and/or other printed content associated with the content they burn to optical discs. There are a number of printing devices currently available to consumers. For example, some disc drives are capable of printing a label directly onto an optical disc by applying a laser to the disk in certain patterns thereby altering the disc's optical properties. Additional printing devices that may be used to print the printed content include "direct on disc" printers and traditional inkjet and laser printers. (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0004).

When storing data to an optical disk, data is often compressed into a single compressed archive file before being transmitted to a computer or other device containing the optical disc drive that will burn the data onto the optical disc. Additional files containing content that is to be printed instead of burned onto the optical disc is often included in the archived file. After receiving the archived file, an application on the computer must decompress and extract the data before the data is burned to the optical disc. However, in many instances, it is difficult or impossible for an application to distinguish between files in the archived file that contain data that is to be burned and files that contain content that is to be printed. (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0005).

Accordingly, Appellant has disclosed and claimed a method of creating an archived file in a manner that allows an application to distinguish between one or more data files and one or more print files in the archived file includes generating a manifest file and including the manifest file in the archived file. The manifest file indicates to the application a file location within the archived file associated with the one or more data files and with the one or more print files. (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006).

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Turning to Appellant's specific claims:

1. A method of creating an archived file in a manner that allows an application to distinguish between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*) wherein said print files contain data used by said application to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred by said application to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0016*), said method comprising

generating a manifest file (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*); and

including said manifest file in said archived file (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*);

wherein said manifest file distinguishes between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to said application a file location within said archived file associated with said one or more data files and a file location associated with said one or more print files (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*).

23. A method of creating an archived file in a manner that allows an application to distinguish between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*), wherein said print files contain data used by said application to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred by said application to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0016*), said method comprising:

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using an enforced directory structure in said archived file (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0061*);

wherein said enforced directory structure separates said one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to said application a file location associated with said one or more data files and a file location associated with said one or more print files (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0063*).

61. A system for creating an archived file in a manner that allows an application to automatically distinguish between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*), wherein said print files contain data used by said application to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred by said application to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0016*), said system comprising:

means for generating a manifest file (*Appellant's specification, paragraphs 0028 and 0036*), said manifest file distinguishing between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicating to said application a file location associated with said one or more data files and with said one or more print files (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*); and

means for including said manifest file in said archived file (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0028*).

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66. A processor readable medium having instructions thereon for:

generating an archived file comprising one or more print files and one or more data files (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*), wherein said print files contain data used to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0016*);

generating a manifest file (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*); and

including said manifest file in said archived file (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*);

wherein said manifest file distinguishes between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to an application a file location within said archived file associated with one or more data files and a file location associated with one or more print files (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0006*).

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VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

In the final Office Action of June 25, 2007, the following grounds of rejection were raised.

(1) Claims 1, 19, 20, 23, 61 and 66 were rejected as unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of U.S. Patent No. 6,535,894 to Schmidt ("Schmidt") and U.S. Patent No. 5,974,004 to Dockes ("Dockes").

(2) Claims 2-18, 21, 22, 24, 35 and 62-65 were rejected as unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Schmidt, Dockes and U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 20020145614 to Van Valer ("Van Valer").

Accordingly, Appellant requests review of both of these grounds of rejection in the present appeal.

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VII. Argument

(1) Claims 1, 19, 20, 23, 61 and 66 are patentable over Schmidt and Dockes:

Claim 1:

Claim 1 recites:

A method of creating an archived file in a manner that allows an application to distinguish between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file, wherein said print files contain data used by said application to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred by said application to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling, said method comprising
generating a manifest file; and
including said manifest file in said archived file;
wherein said manifest file distinguishes between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to said application a file location within said archived file associated with said one or more data files and a file location associated with said one or more print files.

It should be noted that claim 1 expressly defines its terms as follows "said print files contain data used by said application to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred by said application to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling."

In contrast, the teachings of Schmidt and Dockes have nothing whatsoever to do with distinguishing between data files and print files in an archived file as defined and claimed by Appellant.

Schmidt teaches a system of maintaining synchronization between two archive files on two different computers. To avoid constantly copying the entire archive file back and forth, "a difference archive file is created. The difference archive file comprises an index file describing the changes between the original archive file and the target [updated] archive file. ... The difference archive file is transmitted to the client computer, instead of requiring that

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the entire target archive file be transmitted. At the client computer, the difference archive file is applied to the" archive file to be updated. (Schmidt, abstract).

This synchronization system has nothing to do with the claimed method. In fact, the final Office Action expressly concedes that "Schmidt is silent with respect to said manifest file distinguishing between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file." (Action of 6/25/07, p. 3). Appellant agrees. Consequently, the Office Action cites Dockes in combination with Schmidt. (*Id.*).

Dockes teaches a "system and method for production of customized compact discs on demand." (Dockes, abstract). According to Dockes, a user selects songs to be recorded on a disc. The songs are then recorded on an audio CD. The system also includes "packaging means for labeling the blank CD recorded by the writing means and inserting same in a box for shipment." (*Id.*).

However, Dockes does not ever teach or suggest that audio files and labeling files are ever placed in a common archived file. Consequently, Dockes cannot teach or suggest the claimed manifest file that distinguishes between data files and print files *in an archived file*. Nevertheless, the Office Action incorrectly states that "Dockes discloses said manifest file distinguishing between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file." (Action of 6/25/07, p. 3). The Office appears to be reading this concept into Dockes when it is not actually there.

In this regard, the Office Action cites Dockes at col. 7, line 35 to col. 8, line 7. This portion of Dockes teaches that a "reading client 118 extracts audio data from source audio CDs, does the compression, and sends the data to the data server 124." (Dockes, col. 7, line 35-37). Separate from this collection of audio data from source CDs, "[e]very operator performing the packaging tasks has a PC machine, or printing client 130, running

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UNIXWARE. Every printing client 130 is in turn connected to a CDROM drive 132 to identify the discs, and to several printers 134-138. A thermal transfer printer 134 is preferably used to print the disc surface.” (Dockes, col. 7, line 52-57).

Dockes does not ever teach or suggest that the audio files and the labeling files are electronically placed in a common archived file including a manifest file that distinguishes between the audio and labeling files within the meaning of Appellant’s claims. (See, Appellant’s specification, paragraph 0028).

Consequently, the combination of Schmidt and Dockes cannot teach or suggest the claimed “manifest file [that] distinguishes between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to said application a file location within said archived file associated with said one or more data files and a file location associated with said one or more print files.” This subject matter is not found in either Schmidt or Dockes.

Under the analysis required by *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to support a rejection under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art must first be determined, followed by an assessment of the differences between the prior art and the claim at issue in view of the ordinary skill in the art. In the present case, the scope and content of the prior art, as evidenced by Schmidt and Dockes, clearly did not include the claimed method including generating a “manifest file [that] distinguishes between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to said application a file location within said archived file associated with said one or more data files and a file location associated with said one or more print files.” This concept appears to be entirely beyond the scope of the cited prior art.

This difference between the cited prior art and the claimed subject matter is significant because the claimed method addresses an issue, distinguishing between data and print files in

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an archived file, that was apparently not recognized in the cited prior art. Moreover, the claimed method provide an advantageous solution to this issue that was not available in the cited prior art.

Consequently, Schmidt and Dockes will not support a rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) and *Graham*. For at least these reasons, the rejection of claim 1 and its dependent claims should not be sustained.

Claim 23:

Claim 23 recites:

A method of creating an archived file in a manner that allows an application to distinguish between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file, wherein said print files contain data used by said application to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred by said application to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling, said method comprising:

using an enforced directory structure in said archived file;

wherein said enforced directory structure separates said one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to said application a file location associated with said one or more data files and a file location associated with said one or more print files.

As demonstrated above, Schmidt fails to teach any mechanism that distinguishes specifically between data files and print files in an archived file as claimed. Dockes fails to even teach or suggest data and print files stored in a common archived file.

Neither reference teaches or suggests the claimed enforced directory in an archived file that "separates said one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to said application a file location associated with said one or more data files and a file location associated with said one or more print files."

Again, under the analysis required by *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to support a rejection under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art must first be

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determined, followed by an assessment of the differences between the prior art and the claim at issue in view of the ordinary skill in the art. In the present case, the scope and content of the prior art, as evidenced by Schmidt and Dockes, clearly did not include the claimed method including an "enforced directory structure [that] separates said one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to said application a file location associated with said one or more data files and a file location associated with said one or more print files." This concept appears to be entirely beyond the scope of the cited prior art.

This difference between the cited prior art and the claimed subject matter is significant because the claimed method addresses an issue, distinguishing between data and print files in an archived file, that was apparently not recognized in the cited prior art. Moreover, the claimed method provide an advantageous solution to this issue that was apparently not available in the cited prior art.

Consequently, Schmidt and Dockes will not support a rejection of claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) and *Graham*. For at least these reasons, the rejection of claim 23 and its dependent claims should not be sustained.

Claim 61:

Claim 61 recites:

A system for creating an archived file in a manner that allows an application to automatically distinguish between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file, wherein said print files contain data used by said application to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred by said application to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling, said system comprising:

means for generating a manifest file, said manifest file distinguishing between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicating to said application a file location associated with said one or more data files and with said one or more print files; and

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means for including said manifest file in said archived file.

As demonstrated above in the discussion of claim 1, Schmidt and Dockes fail to teach or suggest "means for generating a manifest file, said manifest file distinguishing between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicating to said application a file location associated with said one or more data files and with said one or more print files."

Consequently, the subject matter of claim 61 is beyond the scope and content of the cited prior art and provides advantages unrecognized in the cited prior art. For at least these reasons, the rejection of claim 61 and its dependent claims should not be sustained.

Claim 67:

Claim 67 recites:

A processor readable medium having instructions thereon for:
generating an archived file comprising one or more print files and one or more data files, wherein said print files contain data used to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling;
generating a manifest file; and
including said manifest file in said archived file;
wherein said manifest file distinguishes between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to an application a file location within said archived file associated with one or more data files and a file location associated with one or more print files.

As demonstrated above, Schmidt and Dockes fail to teach or suggest the claimed manifest file "wherein said manifest file distinguishes between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to an application a file location within said archived file associated with one or more data files and a file location associated with one or more print files."

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Consequently, the subject matter of claim 67 is beyond the scope and content of the cited prior art and provides advantages unrecognized in the cited prior art. For at least these reasons, the rejection of claim 67 and its dependent claims should not be sustained.

Claim 19:

The various dependent claims of the application further recite additional subject matter that is clearly patentable over the prior art of record. Specific, non-exclusive examples follow.

Claim 19 recites "including said manifest file in a root directory of said archived file."

In this regard, the Office Action refers to Schmidt at Fig. 5 and col. 8, lines 54-67. (Action of 6/25/07, p. 4). However, as demonstrated above and as conceded by the Office Action, Schmidt fails to teach or suggest the claimed manifest file that distinguishes between print and data files. Consequently, Schmidt cannot teach or suggest that such a file is located in a root directory of the corresponding archived file. For at least this additional reason, the rejection of claim 19 should not be sustained.

Claim 20:

Claim 20 recites:

including said manifest file in any directory of said archived file; and
including a boot file in a root directory of said archived file, said boot file
indicating a path of said manifest file in said archived file;
wherein said application is configured to recognize and read said boot file.

As demonstrated above, the cited prior art fails to teach or suggest the claimed manifest file. Consequently, the cited prior art cannot teach or suggest the claimed boot file that indicates a path to the manifest file in the archived file.

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Additionally, the cited prior art does not appear to suggest the boot file, as claimed, in a root directory of an archived file. In this regard, the Office Action cites a portion of Schmidt that describes a JAR file. (Action of 6/25/07, p. 5). However, the Action fails to explain how these teachings of Schmidt equate to the claimed subject matter. For at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 20 should not be sustained.

(2) Claims 2-18, 21, 22, 24, 35 and 62-65 are patentable Schmidt, Dockes and Van Valer:

The rejection of these claims is respectfully traversed for at least the same reasons given above with respect to the independent claims of the application. Additionally, the various dependent claims here rejected clearly recite subject matter that is patentable over the cited prior art. Specific, non-exclusive examples follow.

Claim 2, 24 and 62:

Claim 2 recites:

extracting files from said archived file with said application, said files including said one or more data files, said one or more print files, and said manifest file;
burning said one or more data files onto an optical disc; and
printing content corresponding to said one or more print files.

Claims 24 and 62 recites similar subject matter.

In contrast, as demonstrated above, the cited prior art fails to teach or suggest the claimed archived file including data files, print files and a manifest file that distinguishes between the data and print files. Consequently, the cited prior art cannot teach or suggest the subject matter of claims 2, 24 and 62.

Additionally, the Office Action cites to Van Valer as teaching burning data files to an optical disc and printing content corresponding to those files. (Action of 6/25/07, p. 6).

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However, Van Valer teaches such subject matter without any reference or connection to the claimed archived file. For at least this additional reason, the cited prior art cannot teach or suggest the subject matter of claims 2, 24 and 62, and the rejection of these claims and their respective dependent claims should not be sustained.

Claim 8, 9, 30 and 31:

Claim 8 recites “wherein said one or more data files comprise a disk image file.”

Claim 30 recites similar subject matter. This subject matter is not taught or suggested by the cited prior art. The Office may wish to refer to Appellant’s specification at paragraph 0024 for a definition of the term “disk image file.” The Office Action alleges that the subject matter of claim 8 is taught by Van Valer at paragraph 0068. (Action of 6/25/07, p. 7).

However, this portion of Van Valer fails to even mention a disk image file. For at least this additional reason, the rejection of claims 8, 9, 30 and 31 should not be sustained.

Claim 13 and 64:

Claim 13 recites “generating said manifest file in Extensible Markup Language (XML).” Claim 64 recites similar subject matter. In this regard, the Office Action again refers to Van Valer at paragraph 0040. (Action of 6/25/07, p. 8). However, this is merely a “glossary” portion of Van Valer in which XML is defined. (Van Valer, paragraph 0040). Because Van Valer does not teach or suggest the claimed manifest file, it is impossible for Van Valer to actually teach or suggest that such a file be in a particular language, such as XML. For at least this additional reason, the rejection of claims 13 and 64 should not be sustained.

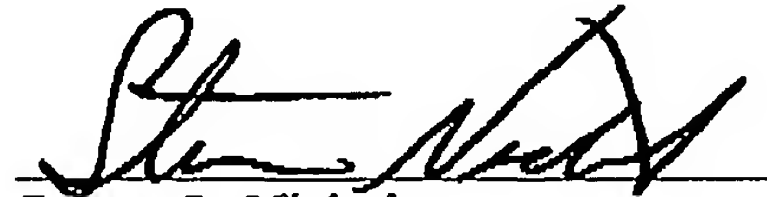
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In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the final rejection of the pending claims is improper and should not be sustained. Therefore, a reversal of the Rejection of June 25, 2007 is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

DATE: October 17, 2007

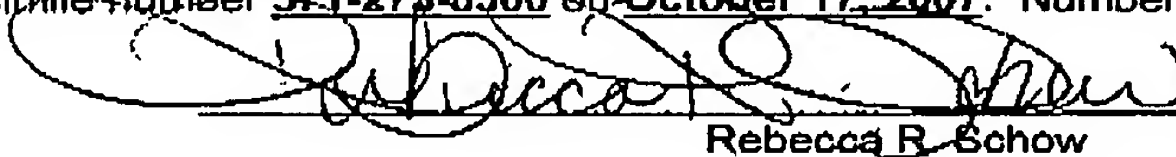


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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (previously presented) A method of creating an archived file in a manner that allows an application to distinguish between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file, wherein said print files contain data used by said application to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred by said application to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling, said method comprising

generating a manifest file; and

including said manifest file in said archived file;

wherein said manifest file distinguishes between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to said application a file location within said archived file associated with said one or more data files and a file location associated with said one or more print files.

2. (original) The method of claim 1, further comprising:

extracting files from said archived file with said application, said files including said one or more data files, said one or more print files, and said manifest file;

burning said one or more data files onto an optical disc; and

printing content corresponding to said one or more print files.

3. (original) The method of claim 2, further comprising downloading said archived file to a system containing said application.

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4. (original) The method of claim 3, wherein said archived file is downloaded from an Intranet or a website on an Internet.
5. (original) The method of claim 3, wherein said archived file is downloaded from a wide area network or a local access network.
6. (original) The method of claim 3, wherein said archived file is downloaded from a floppy disk, an optical disc, or a hard drive.
7. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said one or more print files comprise a label file.
8. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said one or more data files comprise a disk image file.
9. (original) The method of claim 8, wherein said disk image file is in International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9660 file format.
10. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said one or more data files comprise audio files.
11. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said one or more data files comprise video files.

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12. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said one or more print files comprise graphics files.

13. (original) The method of claim 1, further comprising generating said manifest file in Extensible Markup Language (XML).

14. (original) The method of claim 3, further comprising:
compressing said archived file before said downloading of said archived file; and
decompressing said archived file before said extracting of said files.

15. (previously presented) The method of claim 14, wherein said compressing comprises employing a zipping compression algorithm.

16. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said generation of said manifest file comprises:
combining descriptor terms with file-specific information;
wherein, when said application reads said manifest file, said descriptor terms indicate to said application which of said files are said one or more data files and which of said files are said one or more print files.

17. (original) The method of claim 16, wherein said descriptor terms comprise:
a term for identifying a file location of said one or more data files; and

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a term for identifying a file location of said one or more print files.

18. (original) The method of claim 16, wherein said file-specific information comprises a file path and name.

19. (original) The method of claim 1, further comprising including said manifest file in a root directory of said archived file.

20. (original) The method of claim 1, further comprising:
including said manifest file in any directory of said archived file; and
including a boot file in a root directory of said archived file, said boot file indicating a path of said manifest file in said archived file;
wherein said application is configured to recognize and read said boot file.

21. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said one or more print files comprise content that includes a label, a lyric sheet, a user manual, a case insert, or a case cover.

22. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said optical disc comprises a compact disk, a digital versatile disk, or a video game disk.

23. (previously presented) A method of creating an archived file in a manner that allows an application to distinguish between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file, wherein said print files contain data used by said application to print

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visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred by said application to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling, said method comprising:

using an enforced directory structure in said archived file;

wherein said enforced directory structure separates said one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicates to said application a file location associated with said one or more data files and a file location associated with said one or more print files.

24. (original) The method of claim 23, further comprising:

extracting files from said archived file with said application, said files including said one or more data files and said one or more print files;

burning said one or more data files onto an optical disc; and

printing content corresponding to said one or more print files.

25. (original) The method of claim 24, further comprising downloading said

archived file to a system with said application before said extracting of said files from said archived file.

26. (original) The method of claim 25, wherein said archived file is

downloaded from an Intranet or a website on an Internet.

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27. (original) The method of claim 25, wherein said archived file is downloaded from a wide area network or a local access network.
28. (original) The method of claim 25, wherein said archived file is downloaded from a floppy disk, an optical disc, or a hard drive.
29. (original) The method of claim 23, wherein said one or more print files comprise a label file.
30. (original) The method of claim 23, wherein said one or more data files comprise a disk image file.
31. (original) The method of claim 30, wherein said disk image file is in International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9660 file format.
32. (original) The method of claim 23, wherein said one or more data files comprise audio files.
33. (original) The method of claim 23, wherein said one or more data files comprise video files.
34. (original) The method of claim 23, wherein said one or more data files comprise graphics files.

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35. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein said one or more print files comprise content that includes a label, a lyric sheet, a user manual, a case insert, or a case cover.

36. (original) The method of claim 24, wherein said optical disc comprises a compact disk, a digital versatile disk, or a video game disk.

37-60. (cancelled)

61. (previously presented) A system for creating an archived file in a manner that allows an application to automatically distinguish between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file, wherein said print files contain data used by said application to print visual labeling associated with data of one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred by said application to a recording medium associated with said visual labeling, said system comprising:

means for generating a manifest file, said manifest file distinguishing between one or more data files and one or more print files in said archived file and indicating to said application a file location associated with said one or more data files and with said one or more print files; and

means for including said manifest file in said archived file.

62. (original) The system of claim 61, further comprising:

means for extracting files from said archived file with said application, said files including said one or more data files, said one or more print files, and said manifest file;

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means for burning said one or more data files onto an optical disc; and
means for printing content corresponding to said one or more print files.

63. (original) The system of claim 61, further comprising means for
downloading said archived file.

64. (original) The system of claim 61, further comprising means for
generating said manifest file in Extensible Markup Language (XML).

65. (original) The system of claim 63, further comprising:
means for compressing said archived file before said downloading of said archived
file; and
means for decompressing said archived file before said extracting of said files.

66. (previously presented) A processor readable medium having instructions
thereon for:

generating an archived file comprising one or more print files and one or more data
files, wherein said print files contain data used to print visual labeling associated with data of
one or more of said data files and said data files provide data to be transferred to a recording
medium associated with said visual labeling;

generating a manifest file; and

including said manifest file in said archived file;

wherein said manifest file distinguishes between one or more data files and one or
more print files in said archived file and indicates to an application a file location within said

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archived file associated with one or more data files and a file location associated with one or more print files.

67. (cancelled)

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IX. Evidence Appendix

None

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X. Related Proceedings Appendix

None

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XI. Certificate of Service

None